THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 7tf—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 25, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear. "
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Sautter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 28, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALTIC and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

Hats and Caps.
MACGÉE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.
Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c. All of which they offer at very low prices.
Raleigh, Sept. 20, '54. 39—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors.
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1855. No. 26.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth. Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hocs, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 98—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 26, 1851. 94—

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.
☞ Call at LOUGEE'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, 28, June 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 82—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
90	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
800	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State.
E. RUFFIN.
November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, PERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh,	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, }
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, } *Executive Committee.*
JOHN PRIMROSE, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and hightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!
QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, where is the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily avoided just by calling at the beautiful Store in Lougee's new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, with a part of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. Having brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of [illegible] and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred dozen [illegible] cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of [illegible] coats, an extensive variety of silk [illegible] ior quality, as well as silk, silk plush [illegible] own to Vests for 75 cents. The latest [illegible] and long Cloaks, and everything else [illegible] furnishing store. They particularly call [illegible] gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts [illegible] $1 75 which cannot be bought at such [illegible] all articles made to order in their manner [illegible] warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies [illegible] any other house in this City, embracing [illegible] every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has selected for the Northern Cities for four months in succession has [illegible] himself of all advantages of the northern [illegible] as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 33½ secon

CAPTIONS OF THE LAWS

Passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the Session of 1854–'55.

ACTS.

1. An act to amend the constitution of the State, as follows:

WHEREAS, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualifications now required of voters for members of the Senate.

SEC. 1. *Therefore be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of the members of each house concurring,) that the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, 1835, shall be amended to read as follows:

Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the ... herein proposed; which proclamation shall be ... perfect copy of the act, authentic... State; and both ...

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...Wardens of the Poor in

...uthorise the Trustees of the
...ie Academy to convey land, &c.
... to authorise the paying of Wardens
... for their services.
...n act to amend the act incorporating the
...sville and Northern Plank Road Company.
13. An act to incorporate Union Academy.
14. An act to protect live stock from malicious destruction.
15. An act to encourage wolf killing in Jackson county.
16. An act concerning Haw River in Alamance county.
17. An act to number the West Regiment in Madison county.
18. An act to pay Wardens of the Poor in Alamance and Duplin.
19. An act to amend an act of 1852, entitled "An act concerning the place of trials for civil processes before Justices of the Peace.
20. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Tug Company.
21. An act to appoint commissioners to lay off a road in Rowan county.
22. An act concerning public roads in Watauga county.
23. An act to authorise the collection of arrearages of taxes in Jackson county.
24. An act to authorise the Wardens of the Poor in Pasquotank and Yancey to sell certain lands.
25. An act to incorporate the two Academies in Asheborough.
26. An act to emancipate John Good, a slave.
27. An act to provide for the improvement of the road from Wilkes by Meat Camp Creek to the Tennessee line.
28. An act to authorise the erection of a court house in Iredell county.
29. An act to amend an act incorporating Neuse River Manufacturing Company.
30. An act to amend the several acts chartering Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.
31. An act authorising gates across the public road in Green River Cove, Henderson county.
32. An act establishing a new County by the name of Polk.
33. An act authorising the County Court of Henderson to sell lands, &c.
34. An act authorising the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company to take stock in the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company.
35. An act to extend the time for perfecting titles, &c.
36. An Act to incorporate the town of Newton.
37. An act to amend an act, entitled an act to define the duties and powers of turnpike and railroad companies.
38. An act to hold court two weeks in New Hanover county.
39. An act to incorporate the Chapel Hill and Morrisville plank road, tram road, and turnpike company.
40. An act to alter the times of holding the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of Hyde county.
41. An act to incorporate the Fair Bluff and Conwayborough railroad company.
42. An act to incorporate the Trent river navigation company.
43. An act concerning hogs running at large in Elizabeth City.
44. An act to incorporate the Dobbin House company in the town of Fayetteville.
45. An act to amend the act of 1850, for the better regulation of the town of Wilson.
46. An act to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte.
47. An act to amend an act, preventing the obstruction to fish in Blount's creek.
48. An act to incorporate the female benevolent society in Newbern.
49. An act to incorporate Yadkin Institute.
50. An act to incorporate the Whitesville and Iron Hill plank road company.
51. An act to incorporate the town of Warsaw.
52. An act to amend the act for the better government of the city of Raleigh.
53. An act for the relief of the citizens of Iredell county.
54. An act to amend the act of 1846, incorporating the town of Statesville.
55. An act to change the times of holding the County Courts of Beaufort county
56. An act to prevent the felling and putting of timber in Haw river and Great Alamance river.
57. An act to amend the act incorporating the town of Clinton.
58. An act to amend the act incorporating the town of Plymouth.
59. An act to amend the 7th section of an act entitled an act to establish a bank in the town of Washington.
60. An act to incorporate the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina free and accepted Masons.
61. An act to amend the charter of the Western plank road company.
62. An act to lay off and establish, out of a portion of Cumberland, a new county, to be called Harnett.
63. An act to incorporate the Greenville, Tenn., and French Broad railroad company.

[Provides for a railroad from the Paint Rock, on the French Broad river, through the counties of Madison, Buncombe and Henderson, and to intersect with such South Carolina road as the stockholders may designate. The road is to leave the ... of the North Carolina railroad. The State ... to ... the company.]

64. An act to incorporate the Hillsborough and Chapel Hill plank road company.
65. An act to incorporate the Chatham and Randolph plank road company.
66. An act for the protection of sheep against dogs.
67. An act concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad company.
68. An act to incorporate the Columbia and Charlotte magnetic telegraph company.
69. An act to establish the town of Magnolia.
70. An act for the better regulation of the town of Franklinsville.
71. An act to incorporate the New River and Wilmington and Topsail Sound plank road company.
72. An act to incorporate the Iron Hill and Atlanta plank road company.
73. An act to authorize the construction of a toll bridge across the Yadkin near Jonesville.
74. An act to incorporate the Wacamaw and Shallotte railroad company.
75. An act to amend an act to incorparate the town of Edenton.
76. An act for the better regulation of the town of Elizabeth.
77. An act to incorporate the Sulphur Spring and Paint Rock turnpike company.
78. An act to incorporate the Statesville and ...gh plank road company.
79. An act to incorporate the Richlands and ... River plank road company.
80. An act to establish a ferry across Black river, in New Hanover.
81. An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Beaufort.
82. An act to incorporate the town of Jefferson, Ashe.
83. An act to authorize the commissioners of the town of Salisbury to subscribe for stock in the Western railroad company.
84. An act to authorize the corporation of Charlotte to subscribe to certain roads.
85. An act to extend the limits of the town of Asheborough.
86. An act concerning the Revenue of the State.

[Imposes the following taxes for State purposes:—On all real or landed property, twelve cents on every hundred dollars valuation; on polls, white and black, forty cents per poll; on each toll-gate of a turnpike ten dollars, three dollars for gates across a highway, a tax equal to five times the largest toll by the owner demanded upon every public ferry, and ten dollars on every toll bridge; on every stud horse or jackass, five dollars, unless the highest season price shall exceed that sum, in which case a tax to that amount, to wit, the highest season price; on property descending or falling upon collateral relations, one, two and three per cent., to wit, one per cent. when such collateral shall be a brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister—two per cent. when such collateral shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased—three per cent. when such collateral shall be in any other degree of consanguinity to the deceased than is above described, or shall be a stranger in blood—provided that no tax shall be imposed on property falling to the widow of the deceased, nor upon any devise or bequest to the wife or widow of a son of the deceased, nor upon that coming to the husband of a deceased wife, &c.; on every dollar, more than six dollars, of net interest, three cents; on every dollar, more than six dollars, of net dividend or profit, upon money vested in steam vessels of twenty tons burthen or upwards, or in stocks of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State, and herein shall be included all Bank dividends, bonds and certificates of debt of any other State or country, or of any public corporation, created by this or any other State, a tax of three cents; on every hundred dollars employed in buying and selling slaves, twenty-five cents, and upon every hundred dollars in every other species of trade, not in this chapter specially taxed, ten cents; on each sulky, gig, buggy, barouche, carriage, and other pleasure vehicles in use by the owner, or by his consent, of the value of fifty dollars and under a hundred dollars, fifty cents—of the value of one hundred and under two hundred dollars, one dollar—of the value of two hundred and under three hundred dollars, two dollars—of the value of three hundred and under four hundred dollars, three dollars—of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, four dollars; on all gold and silver plate and ornamental jewelry in use, other than jewelry worn by females, of as great value as fifty dollars, one per cent. on the value; on each gold watch in use, one dollar, silver watch in use, twenty-five cents, each harp in use, two dollars, each piano forte in use, one dollar, every pistol, except such as are used for mustering, and every bowie knife, one dollar; on dirks and sword canes, fifty cents—such arms only to be taxable as have been worn or used during the year; on all retailers of wines, cordials, or spirituous liquors, twenty dollars; on every keeper of a common inn, ordinary or tavern requiring license, ten dollars; on each billiard table one hundred dollars, except when there are two in the same room, and then fifty dollars on the additional one; on each bowling alley, twenty-five dollars; on each livery stable, ten dollars; on each pack of playing cards, twenty-five cents; on all peddlers of patent soap, medicines for the killing of crows, chinches and other vermin, for the curing of headache, toothache, or corns, and of all patent medicines, and razors and razor strops, a tax of five dollars in every county in which they may so peddle; on each mortgage deed and deed in trust made to secure debts or liabilities, and on each marriage contract, one dollar; on each marriage license, one dollar; on every merchant, merchant tailor, or jeweler, a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. upon his capital; on every merchant, apothecary, druggist, or other dealer, consignee or agent selling at wholesale or retail spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, five per cent. upon the capital so employed; on every merchant or apothecary selling drugs, medicines, or nostrums, as agent of the owner, if a non-resident, twenty-five per cent. of the value; on every commission merchant one per cent. of his commissions; on every auctioneer, one-fourth of one per cent. upon the value of all goods sold by him; on all distillers of turpentine, two dollars and fifty cents on distillery of capacity of ten barrels and under; three dollars and fifty cents, on that between ten and fifteen barrels; five dollars on that between fifteen and twenty; and ten dollars on that larger than twenty barrels; on all persons in each county offering to sell or peddling in said county any riding vehicle not of the manufacture, in whole or part, of this State, thirty dollars; on all horses and mules brought into this State for sale, a tax of ten dollars in each county where sales may be made; on every establishment for the sale of riding vehicles, any part of the wood work of which is not of the manufacture of this State, one hundred dollars; and fifty dollars when the vehicles are of the manufacture of this State; provided, that no person who is a manufacturer of such vehicles in this State, shall be taxed if he sells only in his own county; on every person exhibiting, selling, or offering to sell, by sample, any goods, wares, or merchandize, not of the manufacture of this State, fifty dollars in each county, to be good for one year; on peddlers of whatever articles, thirty dollars in each county; provided, that persons may sell, peddle live stock, (except horses and mules,) vegetables, oysters, books, charts, maps, and the like; on all brokers one hundred dollars; on surgeon dentists, practicing physicians, practicing lawyers, and all other persons, (ministers of the gospel excepted,) whose practice, salaries or fees, or all of them together, shall yield an annual income of five hundred dollars, three dollars for the first five hundred, and two dollars for every additional five hundred, until such income shall exceed fifteen hundred, and then five dollars for every additional five hundred above that amount; on attorneys' license ten dollars; on all insurance companies incorporated in this State, one hundred dollars per annum, and on all incorporated out of the State, one hundred dollars per annum for the first, and fifty dollars for every county in which an agency shall be established; on all agencies of banks being corporated out of this State, five hundred dollars; on each express company two hundred dollars; on every company of circus riders, and on every menagerie, an annual tax of fifty dollars in each county in which they exhibit; on theatrical players, sleight of hand performers, rope dancers, and the like, thirty dollars; on every company or person of singers, dancers, serenaders, and every person who lectures for reward, five dollars, unless the whole proceeds be devoted to some literary or charitable use in the State. Every thing upon which taxes are imposed, to be listed within the last twenty working days in July in every year. The balance of the act is merely composed of provisions for putting it in operation. It is provided, among other things, that the several county courts, at the term when they shall appoint justices to take the tax lists for the year 1855, and at the same term every five years thereafter, shall appoint two respectable freeholders, to be associated with said justice, and these three shall be a board of valuation, and shall accurately estimate the real value of lands and improvements thereon, and return said estimate to their respective county courts. It is also provided that the sheriffs shall specify in their receipts the amount of State tax, and also the amount of county tax, separately.

[We have thus given the substance of this important act, as correctly as we could in the hurry incident to the adjournment. It will be published at length, at an early day, in the North Carolina Standard.]

87. An act concerning the Public Printing.

[Provides for the biennial election, on the second day of the session, of a State Printer, who shall execute the public printing at the following rates, to wit, for every one thousand ems of plain work sixty-two and a half cents, for every one thousand ems of rule and figure work, one dollar and twenty-five cents, and sixty-two and a half cents for token for press work. The State to furnish all paper, and to pay for folding, stitching, and binding. The act further provides that in case of any vacancy in the office of State Printer, during the interval between the meetings of the Legislature, said vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the Governor. The act is a part of the Revised Code; it repeals all former laws, and goes into effect at once.]

88. An act creating liens on ships, &c., to secure mechanic's wages on same.
89. An act to regulate the floating of timber on Roanoke river.
90. An act to alter the name of Jamestown, in the county of Martin.
91. An act to incorporate the Guilford gold and copper mining company.
92. An act to incorporate the East Fork turnpike company.
93. An act to incorporate the Central gold and copper mining company of North Carolina.
94. An act to cede to the U. S. a site for a beacon light near Cape Hatteras.
95. An act to incorporate the Greensborough, Madison and Virginia plank road company.
96. An act to incorporate the Stokes iron mining company.
97. An act to amend the charter of the Milton Savings Institution.
98. An act to incorporate Glen Anna female seminary.
99. An act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Waccamaw canal and lumber company.
100. An act to incorporate the town of Franklin.
101. An act to authorize a toll bridge over the Tennessee river in Macon county.
102. An act to incorporate a company to construct a ship canal to unite the waters of Albemarle, Currituck and Pamlico Sounds with the Chesapeake Bay.

[The State is to endorse the bonds to the amount of $250,000.]

103. An act to incorporate the Alamance and Caswell plank road company.
104. An act to incorporate the Little River turnpike company.
105. An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Franklinton.
106. An act to incorporate the Chapel Hill and Hillsborough plank road company.
107. An act to incorporate a Mutual Insurance fire company in the town of Charlotte.
108. An act to authorize the Cape Fear and Deep River navigation company to issue bonds.

[Provides for an endorsement by the State of the bonds of said company to the amount of $300,000.]

109. An act to incorporate the McIver coal mining company.
110. An act to lay off a public road from the turnpike line to the County line of McDowell.
111. An act to amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad company, and the North Carolina Western railroad company.

[Provides for a railroad from Goldsborough to Beaufort, as follows:—The capital stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad company may be increased to sixteen hundred thousand dollars; and whenever it shall appear to the board of internal improvements that one-third of the capital stock of said company has been subscribed for, and taken by solvent individuals or companies, and that at least three hundred thousand dollars of said stock has been paid into the hands of the treasurer of said company, the said board shall be authorized and required to subscribe in behalf of the State for two-thirds of the capital stock of said company—to be paid as follows: the one-fourth part as soon as said company shall commence work, and one-fourth part thereof every six months thereafter, until the whole State subscription shall have been paid—provided, the board of internal improvements shall be satisfied that an amount of the private subscription has been paid in equal proportion to the payment required of the State. The act then contains the usual provisions for the State to issue bonds, &c. There are to be twelve directors—eight to be appointed annually by the board of internal improvements, and four by the stockholders.]

112. An act to incorporate the McCulloch copper and gold mining company.
113. An act to amend the act incorporating the town of Graham, Alamance.
114. An act to incorporate Clinton Lodge, Caswell.
115. An act to incorporate the United Baptist Institute.
116. An act to amend the act enlarging the powers of the commissioners of Newbern.
117. An act to incorporate the town of Nebraska, Hyde co.
118. An act to incorporate the town of Snow Hill, Greene.
119. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville female high school.
120. An act to incorporate the Yadkin Lodge of free masons.
121. An act to incorporate the Springfield Institute, Wake co.
122. An act to increase the compensation of jurors and witnesses in Washington co.
123. An act supplemental to an act of the present session, to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte railroad company.
124. An act to increase the pay of witnesses in the county of Onslow.
125. An act to revive and continue in force the act appointing commissioners for the town of Haywood.
126. An act to emancipate Betty, a slave.
127. An act to aid in completing a road from Vanhoy's Mill to the Virginia line.
128. An act to incorporate the Camden and Currituck New Cut canal company.
129. An act to prevent the obstruction of fish in the waters of South river and Adams' creek.
130. An act to prescribe and require an oath of office for the town magistrate of Wilmington.
131. An act to incorporate the Gold Hill mining company.
132. An act to incorporate the Lawrence Hotel, Raleigh.
133. An act to incorporate the Raleigh and Cape Fear plank road company.
134. An act to authorize S. W. Chadwick, late sheriff of Craven, to collect arrears of taxes.
135. An act concerning the towns of Fayetteville and Wilmington.
136. An act to incorporate the Holtsburg Manufacturing Company.
137. An act to incorporate the Alexandriana Plank Road Company.
138. An act to improve the road from John Kennedy's to the top of the Blue Ridge.
139. An act to authorise R. L. Steele to establish a public ferry on the Pedee river.
140. An act to lay off and establish a public road in the county of Ashe.
141. An act to incorporate the Greensborough mining and manufacturing company.
142. An act to alter the time of holding the courts in the sixth Judicial Circuit.
143. An act to incorporate the Plank Road from Mocksville to Wilkesboro', and to provide for subscription of stock on the part of the State.
144. An act to incorporate New Institute, Iredell county.
145. An act to incorporate the New River Navigation Company.
146. An act to incorporate the Chatham and Randolph Plank Road Company.
147. An act to incorporate New Hope Academy, Chatham.
148. An act to regulate the inspection of flour in the town of Fayetteville.
149. An act to incorporate the Chapel Hill and Durhamsville Plank Road and Turnpike Company.
150. An act to give two jury trials to the county courts of Stanley.
151. An act to incorporate the Hillsborough and Milton plank road company.
152. An act to authorize a toll bridge over the Roanoke at the town of Halifax.
153. An act to incorporate the Chatham railroad company.

[Provides for a railroad from the coal fields in Chatham to the City of Raleigh; capital stock, eight hundred thousand dollars. No aid given by the State.]

154. An act concerning the Fayetteville and Centre plank road company.

[Capital Stock, two hundred thousand dollars, of which the State is to take fifty thousand.]

155. An act to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Wilson.

[Provides for a new county out of portions of Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne counties.]

156. An act supplemental to the act establishing the county of Wilson.
157. An act for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad.

[Provides for a subscription by the State of one million of dollars more to said road, to complete the same; and stock to be preferred stock; that is, the State shall be entitled to six per cent. interest on the same before any dividends shall be paid out on the other stock. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars is also appropriated by said act, to continue the improvement on Tar River.]

158. An act to incorporate the town of Lenoir, Caldwell county.
159. An act to incorporate the Trenton and Hawlsville plank road company.
160. An act to incorporate the Jacksonville and Trent river plank road company.
161. An act to incorporate the Thomasville and Clemonsville plank road company.
162. An act to incorporate the Sulphur Springs and Paint Rock turnpike company.
163. An act to prevent the felling of timber in Big and Little Ivy.
164. An act to amend the act providing for the better government of the town of Lincolnton.
165. An act to authorize W. S. Ballinger and his associates of Johnston county to construct a dam across Meuse River.
166. An act to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company.

[Provides for Railroad communication between Wilmington and Charlotte, by way of Lumberton, Rockingham, Wadesborough, and Monroe; capital stock two millions of dollars, the company to have corporate existence as soon as five hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed and a certain per cent. paid in. The said Road is to be divided into sections of twenty-five miles each, the Road to be commenced at its eastern terminus and built regularly, section by section, to its western terminus at Charlotte. When the first section shall have been completed, and put into operation, the company's bonds to be endorsed by the State to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, and so on in proportion the bonds to be endorsed as the Road is constructed, section by section, until it is completed—the said Road, and all property appertaining to it, real and personal, to be mortgaged to the State as it is finished by sections, to save the State from loss by said endorsements. The same act provides for continuing said Road from Charlotte to Rutherfordton, and for this purpose the capital stock of the Company is increased one million of dollars; the Treasurer to endorse the bonds for the work from Charlotte to Rutherfordton under the same restrictions, liabilities and conditions as prescribed in the act as to the work from Wilmington to Charlotte.]

167. An act to re-charter the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

[Provides for an increase of capital of five hundred thousand dollars; charter to expire in 1885.]

168. An act to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear.

[Provides for an increase of capital of five hundred thousand dollars; charter to expire in 1880.]

169. An act to incorporate the Bank of Wilmington.

[Located in Wilmington, with a capital of eight hundred thousand dollars.]

170. An act to incorporate the Bank of Clarendon.

[Located in Fayetteville, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars.]

171. An act to incorporate the Western North Carolina railroad company.

[Provides for a railroad from Salisbury west to the French Broad, at or near Asheville. Capital stock six millions of dollars, of which the State is to take two-thirds; as soon as one-third shall have been subscribed by individuals, and paid according to the provisions of the charter. The road to be constructed by sections, and used as thus finished; and the State not to pay more than four hundred thousand dollars per annum during the next two years.]

172. An act to increase the salaries of State officers.

[Provides for three thousand dollars per annum for the Governor, two thousand dollars for Treasurer; and seven hundred and fifty dollars for Treasurer's Clerk.]

173. An act to incorporate Anson Institute.
174. An act to incorporate Indian Grove Gap turnpike company.
175. An act to incorporate Gillis Gap mining company.
176. An act to incorporate the Yadkin navigation company; and an act supplemental to the same.
177. An act supplemental to the act establishing the county of Harnett.
178. An act to incorporate the Newbern and Neuse river bridge company.
179. An act for the relief of Solomon Newton.
180. An act to incorporate Carolina City company.
181. An act to amend the charter of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad company.
182. An act to authorize the Governor to furnish weights and measures to the counties of Yadkin, Harnett, Polk and Wilson.
183. An act to establish Stricklandsville, Duplin county.
184. An act to prevent the felling of timber in the North East river, Duplin county.
185. An act to amend the eighth section of the sixtieth chapter of the Revised Code, entitled inspections.
186. An act relating to the Fayetteville and Warsaw plank road company.

[Appropriates ten thousand dollars for that portion of the road commencing at Warsaw.]

187. An act to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury.
188. An act in favor of W. N. Brooks, of the county of Hyde.
189. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Saving's Bank.
190. An act to appoint commisioners to lay off and improve the public road leading from Brown's Ford on the Yadkin, to Witherspoon's Ford, in Caldwell.
191. An act to permit the exportation of Oysters under certain circumstances.
192. An act to appoint commissioners to view and alter the public road between Wilkesborough and Trap Hill, in Wilkes.
193. An act to amend an act passed in 1852, concerning the place of trial for civil process, returnable before justices of the peace.
194. An act to fix and settle the dividing line between the counties of Chatham and Alamance.
195. An act to incorporate the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad company.
196. An act to emancipate Albert, a slave.
197. An act to emancipate Lewis, a slave.
198. An act to incorporate the Charlotte gold mining company.
199. An act supplemental to and amendatory of an act of 1852, to bring into market the lands pledged for the completion of the Western turnpike road.
200. An act to prevent the felling of timber in Big Brush creek, Randolph.
201. An act to increase the pay of jurors, in New Hanover, Brunswick, Pasquotank, Rowan, and Cleaveland.
202. An act to incorpoate the Dan River steam navigation company.
203. An act to incorporate the Rutherford and McDowell plank road and turnpike company.
204. An act to incorporate the Silver Hill mining company.
205. An act to incorporate the New River and Wilmington and Topsail Sound plank road company.
206. An act to lay off and improve a public road from the forks of Ivy to the top of the dividing ridge in Madison county.
207. An act supplemental to the act establishing the county of Polk.
208. An act to incorporate the Gardner Hill mining company.
209. An act to amend the act of 1846, incorporating the town of Franklin.
210. An act concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad company.
211. An act for completing, furnishing and enclosing the buildings and grounds of the Lunatic Asylum.
212. An act to incorporte the Pasquotank and Perquimons plank road and turnpike company.
213. An act to amend the act incorporating the town of Madison.
214. An act to incorporate the Warrenton plank road company.
215. An act to incorporate Granville Institute.
216. An act further to prohibit trading with slaves in the counties of Mecklenburg and Northampton.
217. An act concerning the town of Rutherfordton.
218. An act to incorporate the Haywood mining and manufacturing company.
219. An act to incorporate the Newbern Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
220. An act to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from some point on the waters of Beaufort harbor to the town of Fayetteville, through the counties of Carteret, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson and Cumberland.

[No State aid extended.]

221. An act more effectually to secure a compliance with the terms of their charters, by the Banks chartered at the present session of the General Assembly, or that may hereafter be chartered in this State.
222. An act to incorporate the town of White Hall.
223. An act to incorporate the Holstein Conference Female College, Asheville.
224. An act to increase the capital stock of the Commercial Bank, Wilmington.
225. An act to incorporate Cape Fear Academy.
226. An act to incorporate the Consolidated mining company of North Carolina.
227. An act for the better regulation of seamen in the town of Wilmington.
228. An act to incorporate the Bear Gold and Silver mining company, Davidson.
229. An act to incorporate the Laurel turnpike company.
230. An act to incorporate the Charlotte Gas Light company.
231. An act explanatory and amendatory of the act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning Revenue"

[Provides for including in the tax on polls and real estate, the tax heretofore imposed for the State Asylum for the insane.]

232. An act to incorporate Brunswick Savings institute.
233. An act to incorporate the Conrad Hill gold and copper mine, Davidson.
234. An act to incorporate the Wilmington and Smithville steam boat company.
235. An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Conaluftu and Quallatown turnpike company.
236. An act to incorporate Cypruss Creek Academy, Jones county.
237. An act to incorporate the town of Columbia, Tyrrell county.
238. An act to authorise the county court of Pitt to regulate tolls upon the bridge across Tar river, at Greenville.
239. An act to open Uwharrie river for the free passage of fish.
240. An act to incorporate Franklinton Male and Female Institute in the town of Franklinton.
241. An act to amend the act of 1852, incorporating the Salisbury, Mocksville and Wilkesborough plank road company.
242. An act to establish a library of documents for each house of the General Assembly.
243. An act to incorporate the Hodgen Hill mining company.
244. An act to incorporate the Fisher's Hill mining company.
245. An act to incorporate the Ward gold mining company.
246. An act to incorporate the Gulph coal mining company.
247. An act to incorporate the Cheowa turnpike company.
248. An act to amend the charter for the better regulation of the town of Henderson.
249. An act to incorporate the Mineral plank road company.
250. An act to incorporate the Rocky Mount and Franklinton plank road company.
251. An act to incorporate the Scotch Ireland Lodge, No. 11, of York Masons.
252. An act in relation to deeds of which the registered copies have been burned or destroyed.
253. An act to incorporate Franklinton Lodge, No. 123, of Free and Accepted Masons.
254. An act to incorporate the Clarendon Coal Field company.
255. An act to amend the charter of the town of Nashville.
256. An act to amend an act incorporating the Tuckasegee and Keowa turnpike company in the county of Jackson.

[Appropriates the land in Jackson county to the use of the road.]

257. An act to give a right of action in certain cases where death is caused by neglect, default, or wrongful act.
258. An act to incorporate the North Carolina copper company.
259. An act to incorporate the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company.
260. An act to incorporate the Beaver Dam gold mountain vein mining plank sluicing company.
261. An act to incorporate Pleasant Hill Lodge, Alamance.
262. An act to authorise the construction of dams across the French Broad river, in Henderson, Buncombe, and Madison.
263. An act relating to roads, bridges, fences, &c.
264. An act to provide for paying jurors in Greene and Gates.
265. An act to amend an act of 1850, incorporating the Tuckasegee and Nantahala turnpike company.
266. An act to incorporate Shocco Springs company, Warren.
267. An act in relation to the Superior Courts of this State.
268. An act to establish the boundaries of Beaufort.
269. An act to incorporate the Nantahala gold and copper mining company of Western North Carolina.
270. An act to incorporate the Pamlico and Albemarle insurance company.
271. An act to amend an act exempting persons residing on the banks and islands between whalebone inlet and Cape Hatteras from serving as Jurors.
272. An act to amend the act incorporating the Greensborough Mutual insurance company.
273. An act to encourage Agriculture and for other purposes.

[Makes an annual appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars to the State Agricultural Society.]

274. An act to incorporate the Howard Gap turnpike company.
275. An act to incorporate the Salem and Clemonsville plank road company.
276. An act to incorporate the town of New Institute, Iredell.
277. An act to incorporate a company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee river.
278. An act to emancipate James G. Hostler, a slave.
279. An act to provide for the transmission to the persons of color now in Liberia the funds belonging to them in this State.
280. An act to authorize the Board of Literature to appoint an agent to superintend and supervise the Swamp Lands, &c.—Salary not to exceed one thousand dollars.
281. An act to cede to the United States a tract of land near Wilmington.
282. An act to incorporate the Danbury Hydraulic company.
283. An act to incorporate the Salem, Winston and Virginia Turnpike company.
284. An act for the better government of the town of Wadesborough.
285. An act to incorporate the town of Murfreesborough.
286. An act to incorporate the Lockville and Cumberland Plankroad company.
287. An act to incorporate the Greensborough and Martin's Limekiln company.
288. An act for the better regulation of the poor of Randolph.
289. An act to incorporate the Mariner's Orphan asylum and institue, Carteret.
290. An act to incorporate Woodburn Female seminary, Guilford.
291. An act to incorporate Salem Savings institute.
292. An act concerning land covered by water.
293. An act to amend the act of 1848–'9, providing for a road from Salisbury west to the Georgia line.

[We have not attempted to give the substance of the Revised Statutes, reported to this Legislature by the Commissioners, and amended and re-enacted. Provision has been made for printing and distributing the Revised Code, and, as a general rule, the statutes therein contained will take effect from and after the 1st January, 1856.]

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to raise $100,000.
2. A resolution to furnish the Treasurer with 100 copies of his report.
3. A resolution concerning the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
4. A resolution in favor of Jeptha Woodard.
5. A resolution concerning produce carried on railroads.
6. A resolution to furnish office of clerk of the Senate.
7. A resolution to pay over to the North Carolina railroad company, the balance of the State's subscription, $280,000.
9. A resolution in favor of W. W. Holden and J. H. Decarteret.

[Pays for printing and binding the Revised Statutes for the use of the Assembly.]

9. A resolution in favor of John Green.
10. A resolution in favor of D. A. Ray & Co.
11. A resolution concerning documentary evidence.
12. A resolution in favor of Jasper Tinnen.
13. A resolution in favor of S. W. Chadwick.
14. A resolution in favor of Warren Winslow.
15. A resolution in favor of Thomas I. Judkins.
16. A resolution in favor of E. D. Davis.
17. A resolution to purchase clocks for the two Houses.
18. A resolution in favor of Stephen D. Pool.
19. A resolution to procure curtains for the two Halls of the Capitol.
20. A resolution in favor of O. H. Perry.
21. A resolution in relation to the Public Treasury.
22. A resolution in favor of Henry Nutt.
23. A resolution in favor of Thos. N. Alexander.
24. A resolution re-appointing the present commissioners of the State Asylum for the Insane.
25. A resolution in favor of N. W. Woodfin.
26. A resolution to repeal the act of a former session, authorizing J. O. Watson to construct a dam on Neuse river.
27. A resolution to procure documentary evidence of the history of North Carolina.
28. A resolution in favor of W. H. High.
29. A resolution in favor of B. R. Hinnant.
30. A resolution in favor of B. F. Moore and Asa Biggs.
31. A resolution in favor of Reuben Watts.
32. A resolution in favor of W. A. Winbourne.
33. A resolution in favor of Walter Gwynn.
34. A resolution in favor of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad company.
35. A resolution in favor of Bartlett Upchurch, Wake.
36. A resolution in favor of John W. Garland.
37. A resolution authorizing the State Librarian to preserve geological, mineralogical, and agricultural specimens, &c.
38. A resolution in favor of Warren L. Pomeroy.
39. A resolution in favor of Robert Martin, of Cherokee.
40. A resolution in favor of William Thompson.
41. A resolution in favor of John Craw.
42. A resolution appropriating five thousand five hundred dollars for repairing Executive Mansion, adding a wing to the same, and constructing out-houses.
43. A resolution concerning the Engrossing Clerks.
44. A resolution in favor of W. H. Winder.
45. A resolution in favor of Abner Walker, guardian, &c.
46. A resolution authorizing the purchase of furniture for the Executive Mansion.
47. A resolution in relation to the commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum.
48. A resolution directing the Literary Board to loan money to Clinton Female Institute.
49. A resolution in favor of Jas. McKimmon.
50. A resolution in favor of H. R. Sanders.
51. A resolution in favor of C. C. Stone.
52. A resolution in favor of the Door keepers.
53. A resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money.
54. A resolution in favor of H. D. Turner.
55. A resolution in relation to Burke Square, in the City of Raleigh.

[Directs Public Treasurer to rent out said Square and the buildings thereon, the proceeds to go into the Treasury.]

56. A resolution in favor of Colin McRae.
57. A resolution in favor of Mount Pleasant Academy, Cherokee.
58. A resolution authorising the Governor to supply the Governors of the different States with a copy of Jones' Digest.
59. A resolution in favor of the Public Treasurer.

[Allows him one thousand dollars for expenses, extra services, &c.]

60. A resolution in favor of G. W. Bullard, of Cumberland.
61. A resolution in favor of the principal clerks of the two Houses.

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This General Asssembly convened on the 20th day of November, 1854, and adjourned *sine die* on Saturday the 17th February, 1855—making a session of ninety days. The officers of the two Houses are as follows:

Warren Winslow, of Cumberland, Speaker of the Senate; who, by virtue of his office, exercised the powers of Governor, from the 6th day of December, 1854, to the 1st day of January, 1855, when Thomas Bragg, of Northampton, was duly inaugurated—the said powers of Governor having devolved on Mr. Speaker Winslow by the resignation of Gov. Reid, occasioned by the election of the latter to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term commencing on the 4th of March, 1853.

Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell, Speaker of the Commons.

John Hill, of Stokes, Principal Clerk of the Senate.

James T. Marriott, of Wake, Principal Clerk of the House.

Quentin Busbee, of Wake, Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

Geo. Howard, Jr., of Edgecombe, Assistant Clerk of the House.

James Page, of Randolph, Principal Doorkeeper of the Senate.

W. S. Webster, of Chatham, Principal Doorkeeper of the Commons.

John U. Vogler, of Rowan, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.

W. R. Lovell, of Surry, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Commons.

At the same session, Asa Biggs, of Martin, was elected to the United States Senate for six years, from and after the 4th of March, 1855; Daniel W. Courts, of Raleigh, was re-elected State Treasurer; William Hill, of Wake, was re-elected Secretary of State; George W. Brooks, of Person, was elected Comptroller; and the following gentlemen Councillors of State: M. T. Hawkins, of Warren; Wm. Badham, of Chowan; Owen D. Holmes, of Brunswick; Samuel L. Love, of Haywood; Larkin Stowe, of Gaston; Owen R. Kenan, of Duplin; and Benjamin Trollinger, of Alamance. Samuel J. Person, of New Hanover, was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, having been heretofore appointed to the said office by the Governor and Council, in place of Thomas Settle, of Rockingham, who resigned some months preceding the meeting of the General Assembly; and George S. Stevenson, of Craven, Robert Strange, of New Hanover, and Thomas Ruffin, Jr., of Rockingham, was re-elected Solicitors of their respective Judicial Circuits. John W. Cunningham, of Person, and John Gray Bynum, of Rutherford, were also elected Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF WAKE County will be held in the TOWN HALL, Raleigh, on MONDAY of the next SUPERIOR COURT, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Feb. 15, 1855. 25—

Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of said Company at Wilmington, on Thursday the 8th day of March next. A punctual and general attendance is earnestly solicited. It will be one of the most important meetings the Company has ever held, as arrangements will have to be made for paying the debts of the Company, and steps must be taken for a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the work. *Let every Stockholder then be present* who wishes to preserve his stock and complete the improvement.

ALEX. MURCHISON, President.

February 15, 1855. 25—

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1855.

Business Directions.

Any person remitting money for subscription to the Standard will please state whether it is for the Weekly or Semi-weekly paper; and also whether it is for a new subscriber or for one already on our books.

In ordering a change of the paper, please state the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the one *to*.

Write all proper names plainly and distinctly.

☞ As a general rule we shall, in future, send our paper to no new subscriber until the subscription money is paid, as we desire and intend to adopt the advance payment system as soon as practicable.

* * All obituary notices exceeding ten lines will hereafter be charged as advertisements.

Strangers sending us advertisements must accompany them with the cash or give satisfactory reference, or they will not be inserted.

Persons indebted for subscriptions can remit any amount at any time by mail; and receipts will in all cases be promptly transmitted. Those who are indebted up to November 1st will, we trust, send in the amount at once; and if the precise sums due are not known, it will make no difference, for all sums overpaid in this way the subscriber will have to visit and a receipt accordingly. We trust all our friends will remit by mail, and thus save us the heavy commissions, 25 per cent. which we have to pay for collecting.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

Feb. 7, 1855.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina adjourned *sine die* on Saturday morning last at half past twelve o'clock, after a session of ninety days. The session has been the longest, as it has doubtless been the most laborious and important one ever held in the State. We present to-day, the Captions of the Laws and Resolutions, including the substantial features of those of most interest and importance. We think it probable that some have been omitted; and that together, the Assembly enacted not less than four hundred Laws and Resolutions, exclusive of the Revised Code, which will cover some six hundred large octavo pages.

The whole of the Revenue act is substantially presented. It required some care to do this, having to condense it as we did from the original bill as printed by the Commons compared with the amendments to the bill made by that body. The Senate, it will be remembered, made several amendments to the bill as it came from the Commons, and, among others, struck out the tax on turpentine distilleries and marriage licenses, and reduced, we believe, the tax on merchants; but that body, under the apprehension that the bill would fail if sent to the Commons for concurrence, at last voted down its own amendments, and adopted the Commons bill word for word. A supplemental bill was, however, prepared and passed by the Senate containing its amendments; but the Commons did not act upon it.

The leading measures of the session are as follows:

The act amending the Constitution so as to permit native and naturalized citizens to vote for members of the Senate. This act, before it becomes a part of the Constitution, must receive the sanction of two-thirds of the next Assembly and the subsequent approval of the people at the polls.

The Revenue act.

The act for completing the North Carolina Railroad.

The act for extending the North Carolina Railroad Eastward from Goldsborough to Beaufort harbor.

The act for extending the North Carolina Railroad Westward from Salisbury to the French Broad river, at or near Asheville.

The act providing for a Railroad from the Paint Rock, on the French Broad, through the Counties of Madison, Buncombe, and Henderson to some point on the South Carolina line.

The act providing for a Railroad for some point on the Manchester Road to Charlotte, and thence to Rutherfordton.

The act to aid the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company in completing its improvements.

The act providing for a ship canal so as to unite the waters of Albemarle, Currituck, and Albemarle Sounds with the Chesapeake Bay.

The act providing for a Railroad from the coal fields of Chatham to the City of Raleigh.

The act providing for the improvement of the Yadkin river above the point where it is crossed by the North Carolina Railroad.

The act to complete, and furnish, and lay off and approve the grounds of the State Asylum for the Insane.

The act to aid in extending and completing the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

The act providing for the improvement of New River, in Onslow County.

The act re-chartering the Bank of the State.

The act re-chartering the Bank of Cape Fear.

The act incorporating the Bank of Wilmington.

The act incorporating the Bank of Clarendon.

The act authorizing an increase of the stock of the Commercial Bank, Wilmington.

The Revenue act, it is believed, will raise ample means for paying the interest on the State debt; and the debt, it must be remembered, is not to be incurred at once, but from time to time, as individuals shall subscribe and make good their subscriptions under the various acts of incorporation.

As Mr. Speaker Hill observed in his address on Saturday morning, this Legislature has indeed "inaugurated a new era in our history." The people, we have no doubt, will generally approve the acts of their representatives; and the State, at length fully embarked in the great work of developing her physical resources and educating her children, will go forward "prospering and to prosper." True, we shall have to *pay* for it; but we must recollect, as a fixed fact in the history of States, that to attempt to stand still is to recede; and that no great or noble achievement was ever performed without privation, expense and labor. That there will be murmurs and complaints we admit; but against these, as well as against those who may go further and denounce and evil of evil to come, we appeal with all confidence to the results of the next ten years. The end of *that* period—a short one, indeed, in the history of a State will vindicate most entirely the wisdom of the policy carried out by this Assembly; and North Carolina, so long and so far behind many of her sisters in the race of improvement, will then stand out among the most prosperous and powerful of them. That is our opinion. We may be wrong; and so, it will turn out to be an error both of the head and the heart.

We give below the impressive and eloquent addresses of Mr. Speaker Winslow and Mr. Speaker Hill on adjourning their respective Houses *sine die*. The usual Resolution of thanks having been adopted, Mr. Winslow said:

Senators:—The resolutions of the Senate approving my official conduct are very pleasant and acceptable to me, and excite within me the liveliest emotions. Fully satisfied as I am, that I have fallen short of a proper administration of the duties of the chair, I listen with readiness to the whisperings of a vanity which tells me, that, at least, I had the will to do, what I lacked the ability to perform. I thank you, Senators, for the extreme kindness which I have met with at your hands, during our official intercourse, and I desire publicly, in my office, to bear testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the officers of the Senate have discharged the duties of their several stations, and to thank them for their attention and courtesy. I congratulate you that this laborious session has drawn to its close. It may not seem arrogant nor vain to look back with something of complacency on our labors.

We have taken further steps to secure the blessings of education, and to diffuse them among our people. We have digested into fair shape and proportion the whole body of the Statute law of the State. We have taken measures to awaken the slumbering energies of the State, and to develop her vast mineral, metallic, and agricultural resources. We have thrown guards and securities about the currency, to preserve its purity, while we have assented to a healthy increase so justly demanded by the rapid advancement of our manufacturing and commercial interests. We have promptly met the pecuniary liabilities of the State, and discharged them as they fell due, while, in a season of gloom and commercial distress, we have had the courage to manfully provide for levying the most ample supplies to fulfill our future engagements.

Let us hope these endeavors to improve our moral, social and political condition may be guided to good results by Him who holds in the hollow of his hand the destinies of nations and individuals, and without whose approving favor, all the efforts of man are vain and futile.

Hitherto witlings have sneered at us for our supineness and want of energy, and if the taunt rankled, it was because its barb was pointed by truth. Hereafter it will cease to irritate. *Sirgit astrum*—the star rises!

Senators, I fear to detain you longer, yet I would fain linger ere I pronounce those words which shall bring about a separation, to some of us, forever; yet, we shall bear away from the Capitol pleasing reminiscences of an intercourse whose cordiality has not been disturbed.

We have differed—it was to be expected that we should differ, for we are but men—on great measures of policy, but when those measures have been determined, the men of the mountains and of the North counties, of the Dan and the Roanoke, of the Yadkin and the Cape Fear, have been shoulder to shoulder in every thing necessary to preserve inviolate the honor of their country.

Senators, I bid you an affectionate farewell. May you have quick and safe returns to your homes, and find to welcome you at your fire-sides those smiling faces and happy hearts which make of a home, paradise.

The Senate of North Carolina stands adjourned without day.

The usual Resolution of thanks having been adopted in the Commons, Mr. Hill said:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The time for our separation has arrived. I shall bear away with me pleasant reminiscences of my intercourse with the members of this body, and the kind consideration ever shown me by this House, who have so faithfully discharged their laborious duties.

I shall ever recur with profound emotions of pleasure to the fact, that at the hour of parting, you, by the resolution just passed, have been pleased to commend the course I have pursued as your presiding officer. It may be that I brought to the chair but little of parliamentary experience and the skill requisite to the preservation of order in so large an assembly; yet by your aid and kind indulgence, may I not hope that these defects have, to some extent, been remedied or overlooked?

And suffer me to say, that if, at any unquiet moment, amid the excitement of business, a word calculated to irritate, or a manner to excite has been indulged in—and I trust they have not—may I not further trespass upon your generbsity to permit it to pass away among the things not to be remembered? A few moments more, and we will have separated, you to return to the bosom of your friends and families, and each to lay down at the feet of the people the high powers they have conferred upon you. May it be the will of a Divine Providence that you find with the one that health and freedom from disquieting cares so essential to the complete enjoyment of the walks of private life; and with the other a tone and sentiment responsive to your legislative course; and you may then truly congratulate yourselves that you have done much to promote the welfare and prosperity of the citizen and add new lustre to the reputation of the State.

You have inaugurated a new era in our history; and while I venerate what is old, I do not fear what is new, or distrust what is untried. On the contrary, I am fully persuaded that the future will develope results flowing from your legislation, calculated to rouse in the heart of every patriot the deepest emotions of pride and pleasure; party zeal restrained within legitimate bounds—sectional jealousies forever buried—the people prosperous, contented, and happy.

Permit me to wish you a safe and pleasant return to your families, and bid you farewell; for the mournful pleasure now remains for me, under the joint order of both Houses of this General Assembly, to pronounce this House adjourned without day.

DOCUMENTS TO APPEAR HEREAFTER.

The following interesting documents will appear in the Standard as soon as we can make room for them:

The Report of the Committee on Internal Improvements submitted at the recent session to the Senate of North Carolina—prepared by Chas. F. Fisher, and signed by himself, John A. Gilmer, John Walker, Jos. B. Cherry, W. H. Thomas, C. B. Wood, S. H. Christian, and Rich'd. Oldfield.

The remarks of Mr. Winston, of Bertie, on the subject of a Convention.

The remarks of Col. M. J. McDuffie, of Cumberland, on internal improvements.

The remarks, of Mr. Graves, of Caswell, in favor of the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad.

The remarks of Gen. Brogden in reply to Mr. Rayner.

The circular of Mr. Faison, of Sampson, to his constituents.

The remarks of Mr. Boyd, on the bill to establish the County of Alleghany.

The circular of Messrs. Boyd, Neal and Settle to their constituents.

The letter of Dr. Columbus Mills, of the State Senate, to Gen. W. F. Jones.

The remarks of Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, in favor of making Lexington the eastern terminus of the North Carolina Western Railroad.

There are various matters that we shall refer to Editorially as soon as we can find space to do so; and among them to Mr. Rayner's Know Nothing letters and his speech in the Convention of 1835; and also, to the extraordinary course of the Weekly Post, of this City.

MORE PROOF.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, Boston, on the 15th instant, Gov. Gardner in the chair, the nomination of Judge Loring as Law teacher in the University was submitted for approval. Without debate, the vote was taken and resulted, for his nomination 10, against it, 20. This action is in consequence of Judge Loring acting as United States' Commissioner in the rendition of the fugitive slave Burns, and in the view of some, foreshadows his removal from the Judgeship by the Legislature!

Gov. Gardner, it is stated, voted against Judge Loring. He is the Know Nothing Governor of Massachusetts, and the Legislature of that State is Know Nothing by a large majority.

There was great rejoicing in Boston in Boston over this act. Twenty guns were fired, and the cry was, "thus has kidnapping been rebuked in conservative Harvard."

That Southern student who remains longer at Harvard will prove himself false to the soil that gave him birth.

Southern Know Nothings, behold your allies!

We regret to learn that the Hon. David S. Reid has been suddenly called home, on account of the severe illness of his wife.

POLITICS IN RELIGION AND NATIVITY.

For the enlightenment of those *Christian* Divines and Bible *Christians*, who are now striving to set one class of our people against another, we shall preach a sermon, deduced from Biblical history.—While we do not expect to overcome their prejudices, and thereby make them better citizens, we shall feel much pride in being able to uproot the whole foundation upon which they have built the flimsy structure of Know-Nothingism, from texts drawn from the very Books which they all pretend to revere. It is singular, that such benighted ignorance should prevade the minds of thousands of Clergymen in our country, in reference to the precepts and commands of the Bible and New Testament,—the very books which they are so handsomely paid to study, and beyond which, as a general thing, it is every where conceded, they *know nothing*. Of late years preaching has been made easy, in consequence of the printing of ponderous volumes of Commentaries and Sermons upon every chapter, and almost every verse in the Old and New Testament. The itineracy of the Methodist Church saves a vast amount of study in the Pastors of the denomination, owing to the short time they are permitted to remain in one locality. Old Sermons in new places, are just as good as if they leaped, instinct with heartfelt fervor, from the brain of the Preacher, at the moment of delivery. We must to our exordium, and get at the text.

In Job, 8th chapter and 9th verse, we find the following words, which shall serve us as the subject of discourse:—

9 (For we *are but of* yesterday, and know nothing, because our days upon earth *are* a shadow.)

It is no uncommon thing in this country to hear individuals speak of the down-trodden and pauper population of Europe, in whose favor the strongest sympathy is expressed. Their deep distress calls forth bitter, animated versions against their oppressors, and many an American heart beats responsively to their longings for liberty. It often happens, that some of these pauper subjects of cruel masters get to this country, either by their own exertions, or through the action of their Rulers. On reaching our shores, should they be successful in obtaining employment, it is fortunate for themselves, and an evidence of their desire to enrich our country to the extent of their labor. Short sighted political economists, however, who have never yet comprehended the fact, that labor is the source of all wealth, subject such emigrants to the vilest abuse and the coarsest vituperation, because, as they, in their ignorance allege, the foreign born deprive the native born population of a remunerative price for labor, or choke up the avenues of industry. The laws of demand and supply are things unknown to the whole body of croakers. But how stands the matter, if such emigrants fail to turn their bones and sinews to account in support of themselves and families? The cry at once goes forth, that such foreigners are attempting to fasten their support upon our countrymen, by finding a place in the Alms House. Complaints of this kind are frequently made by persons whose ancestors came here equally poor, many of whom were sold to service for a term of years, in order to pay their passage money. Many a proud head would be drooped, and many a bitter tongue silenced, were we to make public the facts we have in this connection.

In Massachusetts, where Know-Nothingism is at present rampant, the authorities have recently sent back to the scenes of their early suffering and oppression, under color of some law, a number of "down trodden paupers," to be again subject to the tender mercies of their tyrannical masters. Did it never occur to the minds of some of these "American rulers of America," many of whom profess to be the ambassadors of Christ to a lost world, and all of whom avow their reverence for the teachings of the Bible, that He who sees the end from the beginning, and who foresaw the probability of strangers in this and every other country, in poverty and want, had, in various places in that Bible, commanded us to minister to their necessities and provide for their wants. There are in that Bible a multitude of precepts, which rebuke, in the strongest manner, the fell spirit of the Know-Nothing doctrine. In Exodus, xxii chap. 21st verse, it is said—

Thou shalt neither vex a stranger, nor oppress him: for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt.

In Leviticus xix chap. 9th and 10th verses, we find:

9 And when ye reap the harvest of your land thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather the gleanings of thy harvest.

10 And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather *every* grape of thy vineyard, thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger: I *am* the Lord your God.

Of similar import is Lev. xxiii chap. and 22d verse:

22 And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleaning of thy harvest: thou shalt leave them unto the poor, and to the stranger; I *am* the Lord your God.

By still more decisive language is the same duty enforced in Deuteronomy, xxiv chap. 19th, 20th and 21st verses, accompanied by the significant admonition in the 22d verse.

19 When thou cuttest down thine harvest in thy field, and hast forgot a shief in thy field, thou shalt not go again to fetch it; it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow; that the Lord thy God may bless thee in all the work of thine hands.

20 When thou beatest thine olive-tree, thou shalt not go over the boughs again: it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow.

21 When thou gatherest the grapes of thy vineyard, thou shalt not glean it afterwards: it shall be for the stranger, the fatherless, and for the widow.

22 And thou shalt remember that thou wast a bond-man in the land of Egyt: therefore I command thee to do this thing.

But in order to prevent those Pastors and Christians who are in alliance with Know-Nothingism from taking exception to the record as found in the Old Testament, we shall refer to a few extracts from the New Testament. The same duties are enforced by our Saviour, in his soul-inspiring Sermon on the Mount. In Matth. v. chap. and 7th verse, he says, "Blessed are the merciful: for they shall find mercy." In Matth. xxv. chap. from the 41st to the 45th verse, the duty is placed in a still stronger light:

41 Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels:

42 For I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink:

43 I was a stranger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not: sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not.

44 Then shall they also answer unto him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, or a thirst, or a stranger, or naked or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?

45 Then shall he answer them, saying, Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye did *it* not to one of the least of these, ye did *it* not to me.

Ye Christian advocates of the abominable and proscriptive doctrine of Know-Nothingism, now mark what follows. The 46th verse of the same chapter says:

46 And these shall go away into everlasting punishment.

This much we have given to show our duty to the poor stranger who may be found in our midst. The political phase of Know-Nothingism seems to have commenced at a very early period in the history of the world. Even the inhabitants of Sodom appear to have been tinctured with it—for when the angels visited Lot—Genesis, xix chap. and 9th verse we find, "And they said stand back. And they said again, this one *fellow* came in to *sojourn*, and he will needs be a *Judge*." In the providence of God, the stranger was preserved. But what became of the others? Can ye tell, Know-Nothing Pastors? We previously remarked, that God foresaw that strangers would sojourn in other lands than those of their birth, and being himself a Sovereign and Lord of all, and not willing that one portion of his creation, whether spiritual or temporal, should tyrannize over another, he enforces the duty of toleration, and the just claim of all his creatures to equal rights, in language which cannot be misunderstood or gainsayed. Thus in Exodus, xii chap., 49th verse, we have—

49th One law shall be to him that is homeborn, and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you.

And in Leviticus, xix chap., 33d and 34th verses:

33 And if a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not vex him.

34 *But* the stranger that dwelleth with you shall love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt: I *am* the Lord your God.

In Leviticus, xxiv chap., and 22d verse, we find:

22 Ye shall have one manner of law, as well for the stranger, as for one of your own country: for I *am* the Lord your God.

So also in the book of Numbers, xv ch., and 16th v:

16 One law, and one manner, shall be for you, and for the stranger that sojourneth with you.

We respectfully commend the above quotations to the careful consideration of the Know-Nothing teachers, whether clerical or lay, and if they respect them as we do, that say in the language of Paul to Timothy, commencing chapter vi, with the last clause of the 2d verse.

These things teach and exhort.

3 If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, *even* the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness;

4 He is proud, *knowing nothing*, but doting about questions and strifes, words whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings,

5 Perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness: from such withdraw thyself.

But should they still persist in this grievous error, we fear that they will subject themselves to the same remarks that were applied to the young men who were silly enough to go out with Absalom. 2d Samuel xv: 11.

And they went in their simplicity, and they knew not any thing.

If the Christian members of the Know-Nothing Order are not satisfied with the sermon we have preached to them, all we can say is, "Let them alone, Ephraim is wedded to his idols." *Penn.*

REPORT

from the Committe on Propositions and Grievances on Temperance Memorials submitted to the late House of Commons of N. C.

The Committee on Proposition and Grievances, to whom were referred sundry memorials,* praying the enactment of a law to prohibit *entirely* the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, have carefully considered the same, and respectfully beg leave to submit the following report:

That they are not unmindful of the evils of intemperance and its demoralising effect upon the human family; producting in many instances physical and mental imbecility. They further say, that they cannot close their eyes to the painful facts every where visible in social and domestic life; affecting wife, kindred, homes—all that binds man to his fellow-man—desolating hearths, beggaring children, and in its ravages, sweeping to an untimely grave countless numbers of the human race. These effects are manifest to all, and it were folly to deny them.

But the memorialists pray the passage of some law to stay its devastating course—its ruinous effects upon society—the question then presents itself: Does the Legislature possess the constitutional power to interdict, by pains and penalties, the traffic in ardent spirits?

The Committee, with all due respect to the memorialists, think not, for the following reasons:

Morally and physically, man is a free agent, and any law which seeks to control his volition, is an insult offered to his dignity and his understanding. A man may write, speak, and publish his sentiments upon all subjects with impunity; being responsible for the abuse of that right. And why then attempt to interfere with that which a man may choose to eat and drink?

The right of eating and drinking whatever the appetite craves, is one every man holds dear, and will never surrender it without a struggle.

Nothing is so detestable to a people, as a meddling government—a government that tells them what to read and write, and what to eat, drink, and wear. Our fathers, within our own knowledge, could not tolerate it, and we now are not more patient than they.

Man's right to the use of the gifts of God, is a fundamental doctrine; and he cannot but regard any law interdicting their use, as depriving him of his natural rights; as contrary to the spirit of the institutions under which he lives, and over whose base he reads in characters of living light, his imprescriptible right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In a state of nature, unconnected with social organization, he enjoyed these rights. Society only required that he should surrender what was injurious to her interest, in man's altered, civil condition; and was at war with his own happiness and peace. The right to eat and drink was never surrendered, because to surrender these, would strip him of his free agency, and change him into a mere automotic machine, controlled by the will of the law making power. The right of personal liberty, personal security, and private property, is secured to the citizen, by the fundamental principles of the common law; and your Committee believe the enactment of such a law as would satisfy the memorialists, would operate most injuriously to the peace and welfare of the people.

But suppose the Legislature had the right, and thought proper to exercise it, what good would it do? Is public opinion prepared for it? Your Committee think not. It would be impolitic and unwise, as, we believe, it would be unjust and illegal. Such a course would excite our worst fears—producing jealousies and heart-burnings, which time could never heal.

Whenever force has been used, it has been unavailing; there is not a single instance on record where sumptuary or prohibitory laws, have attained the object desired. England, Scotland and Ireland, launched their barge upon this untried sea, and the laws were regularly enforced; their efficiency was nullified, and they were finally repealed.

If we look to New England—the land of steady habits—we shall find they have had no other effect than to increase crime—espionage—jealousy—and to array in open contest the worse passions of our nature. Indeed, your committee think you cannot reform man by violence; violence engenders violence; producing outbreaks, open ruptures, and general disquiet.

Your committee have, therefore, come to the conclusion, that it must be by moral suasion alone, that the evil can be removed or arrested. This course has been eminently successful. It has power to stay the rushing tide of intemperance—to erect breakwaters that shall roll back a current, sweeping in its maddening whirl thousands to the tomb. It has, in a very great degree, reformed public opinion—strengthened the bonds of social intercourse—thrown over the unfortunate victim of intemperance, the mantle of charity—sustained his unsteady steps—and gently led him into paths of virtue and usefulness. It has made desolate hearths rejoice, and scattered in its train the peaceful smiles of plenteousness. It has shed gladness and joy around the homes of many a heart-stricken mother; and caused flowers to bud, where thorns only grew.

It has done more; it has driven the tempter from public tables—disarmed the inebriate of his violence. It has made love and charity the inseparable companions of its mission, and shed the lights of hope around the abode of the truly unfortunate. Why, then, your Committee would *pointedly* enquire, do its advocates seek to draw to its aid, the strong arm of the law? Why this feverish anxeity to put in motion, a power which has so signally failed, and has produced so much mischief when in operation? Is it because it has not accomplished all its advocates anticipated?

These reformers must remember that it required more than one day to give form to this world, and should know that reformations effecting great changes, in domestic and social life, have been by slow and imperceptible degrees; that it requires time and incessant labor to bring about a revolution in manners and habits. It is a part of the machinery of Providence for the emancipation of the world.—Sudden changes produce shocks, that bend, but do not reform.

Your committee, therefore, think that this effort, invoking the aid of the law to prevent the traffic in liquors, is mistaken zeal, reckless of results. A species of fanaticism, which has its parallel only in the insane desire of those, who would deprive, at one fell blow, every planter of his slaves, and turn loose upon the land, without a moment's warning, millions of human beings.

In conclusion, your committee deny the right, justice, or policy of passing a prohibitory law now, or hereafter; and more especially so at this time when less than one-fifteenth of the voting population demand it. And having fully reported, your committee beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JESSE A. WAUGH, *Chmn.*

* Memorials referred from forty-three counties, comprising 8,881 signatures, of which 6,103 are voters, 2,137 females, 641 youths.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1855.

Vote on the Tariff—No relief for Samuel Colt—Lieutenant General Resolution passed—Navy Bill passed—A retired list sanctioned—Increased efficiency—General system of Internal Improvements—Indians and their lands—Collins Line—A veto expected—Organ out of tune—The war in Europe—Humiliating spectacle of England—Two weeks of the Session left.

I omitted in my last to notice the vote in the House upon the motion to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the bill to modify the Tariff. The friends of the measure regarded the vote as a test vote, and the motion was carried by a small majority, the vote being taken by yeas and nays and the names recorded. In Committee of the Whole the yeas and nays are not taken, and no sooner had the House apparently agreed to the motion than it refused to take up the bill and proceeded to the consideration of one of the appropriation bills. This movement was managed by some of the Pennsylvania members who feared a reduction in the duties on coal and iron. The bill proposes an average reduction of 20 per cent. on the duties now paid, but I doubt whether it will be reached during the present session. An effort may possibly be made to tack it to an appropriation bill by way of amendment.

The "bill for the relief of Samuel Colt," as the caption reads, has been defeated in the House by a large majority—two-thirds nearly voting against. As the purport of the bill is not very apparent from its title, I would explain that its object is to grant an extension of the patent for Colt's pistols. The law now provides that the Commissioner of Patents may grant an extension of seven years to any patentee who can furnish satisfactory evidence that he has not been sufficiently remunerated for his invention. Mr. Colt could not satisfy the Commissioner on this point, as Col. Colt is now classed among the millionaires of the country, his wealth being derived entirely from the profits on his invention, so he appeals to Congress for "relief." Great outside efforts have been made to induce favorable action on this bill, and the aid of the lobby liberally invoked by Colt's agents; but the effort has most signally failed.

On Monday the Joint Resolution from the Senate authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant General by brevet upon Gen. Scott was agreed to by the House by a vote of 126 to 65. The resolution revives the law of 1798, under which Gen. Washington was appointed Lieutenant General, the only person upon whom this rank was ever conferred by this Government. The bill carries with it an increase of pay to which there is little or no objection; but the creation of a title, as it were, although only to continue for Gen. Scott's lifetime, is hardly consistent with the spirit of our institutions.

Tuesday last was set apart for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs. During the day a bill to promote the discipline of the service, and another from the Senate affecting its efficiency were passed. The former relates to the Seaman, and provides a system of rewards and punishments, carrying out generally the recommendations of the present head of the Navy Department. Since the abolition of flogging in the Navy seamen have been entirely beyond the reach of punishment, whatever the character of the offence, except by a formal Court Martial, and consequently officers have experienced the utmost difficulty in maintaining discipline on shipboard.

The bill puts into the hands of a commanding officer sufficient power to punish for minor offences, while the power is so guarded as to prevent abuse, and consequently the rights of the sailor are sufficiently protected. The other bill relates to the officers, and provides for a retired list. This has passed both Houses, excepting a few amendments, and I have no doubt will become a law. It will work a revolution in the service, and free it from the drones and the incompetent. The bill providing for the construction of seven steam sloops of war has been laid on the table, the present Congress not being inclined to authorise a further increase of vessels of this sort until the six steam frigates are completed, and their efficiency and success tested.

Bills to improve various rivers and harbors, continue to be offered in the Senate, although there is no prospect of their passage this session. The expenditure of money seems to be the thing aimed at, rather than the improvement of harbors and rivers. Thus a proposition is offered to appropriate $500,000 for the Northern Lakes, $100,000 to this one, and an equal sum to another, to be spent at such points as the Secretary of War may select. The mover may desire particular harbors to be preferred, but he is satisfied if the money can be spent there, that being the primary consideration, and the particular harbor or river to be improved a secondary one. The establishment of a general system of internal improvements has still many advocates in Congress, particularly those from the North, whose favorite idea seems to be to consolidate all powers in the general government, regardless of any limitations in the Constitution.

The regular Indian appropriation bill has occupied the attention of the Senate for several days; the interference of volunteer agents, as well as the corruption of some of the Government Agents having been pretty thoroughly exposed. The Indians are bound to be cheated out of their lands, but uncle Sam claims the privilege of doing so under the sanction of law, and will not tolerate interlopers. A few days ago I witnessed the arrival of a large delegation of Indians just from the West. They are on a visit to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and come here to sell their lands, and perhaps accept instead a tract farther from the settlements, which in a few years they will again be called upon to give up to the white faces. Thus their destiny is to be blotted out from the face of the earth.

Thursday and Friday in the House was devoted to a very earnest debate on the bill making appropriations for the Ocean Steam Mail Service. The point on which the debate turned, was the proposition to give the proper notice looking towards a discontinuance of the additional compensation allowed by the act of 1850. Congress has reserved to itself the right to discontinue this extra compensation on giving six months notice; the friends of the line assert that to give the notice is equivalent to breaking up the line. Offers have been made to the Government, however, to perform the same service for less than half the compensation now paid; and true economy would seem to demand that the aid of the government should be no longer given to a monopoly against which private enterprise cannot contend. The pretence that the system should be sustained, in order to have a large force of steamers ready to be employed in the defence of the country, in case of war, is a pretence only; for these steamers cannot be converted into efficient ships of war; and although the government furnished a part of the means to build them, they cannot be taken for the use of the public without purchasing or chartering them. In case of war between this country and any maratime power, these steamers would immediately be thrown out of employ, and the proprietors be glad to sell or charter them to the government for transports, or any use they might be fit for.

The veto of the French Spoliation bill may be set down as a fixed fact. The message has not been sent in at this writing; but I have no doubt that it is in course of preparation. It will thoroughly investigate the foundation of these claims, and I believe satisfy the country, that they are not such claims as the government is bound to pay. A great outside pressure has been brought to bear upon the President, to compel him to sanction the bill. Both the Union and Sentinel of this city have joined in this effort to compel him to adopt a particular course, but I am rejoiced that he possesses the firmness to resist all solicitation, when his judgment is convinced that a different course is the proper one. It may be thought singular that the Union, which is regarded as the official paper, should deliberately take a position different from that of the President; but the Union on many occasions speaks for itself only, and neither for the President nor the Democratic party. It is very certain that it frequently speaks the opinions and sentiments of neither one nor the other.

The centre of interest as to European affairs is no longer in the Crimea. The Times admits the total demoralization of the English part of the great expedition, and estimates that by the middle of March Lord Raglan and his staff will embrace all that will then remain. Parliament has passed a resolution by a vote of two-thirds, signifying the want of confidence by the country in the English ministry. The Queen has requested the Earl of Derby to form another ministry; he made the attempt and failed. The whole aristocracy of England does not furnish men enough of the requisite standing and capacity, to form a government equal to the crisis in public affairs. What a humiliating spectacle does England present to Europe and to the world! The Army is officered by the younger sons of the nobility and gentry, whose commissions were purchased, and is on the brink of destruction. At home incapacity and mismanagement are equally apparent. What a contrast does the expedition to the Crimea present to Taylor's and Scott's campaigns in Mexico during our late war with that country. It is a vigorous people on one side, and a worn out aristocracy on the other.

Only two weeks more of this Congress remains, and both Houses are now busily engaged with the bills necessary to keep the government in motion. It is usual to crowd every thing into the last moment, and the prospect is that there will be no improvement on the present occasion.

MECKLENBURG.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrest of Conspirators—Apprehended Descent of Gen. Quitman—Intense Excitement

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15, 1855.

The steamship Isabel arrived here this morning, from Havana via Key West, having left Havana on the evening of the 10th. She brings advices of the greatest importance.

Great excitement existed at Havana, in consequence of the discovery of the plot to assassinate the Captain General and his advisers of the opera.

On the 8th inst., Don Romon Pinto, an intimate friend of Gen. Concha's, was arrested, and thirty-five other influential citizens; and on the 9th inst., forty others were arrested. The Governor of Matanzas is also reported to have been arrested; also, Almeda, the rich planter of Trinidad; also, Maiti, of the opera.

A descent of General Quitman upon the island with a force of eight thousand men was very much feared.

There was but little business doing in sugar, the demand for Spain having ceased and purchasers feeling unwilling to pay former rates. The stock on hand was eighty thousand bbls. Molasses was active at three and three quarters to four.

MARRIED,

On the 11th inst., by Rev. A. L. Smith, Mr. L. Fry to Miss Mary A. Duke, of Fairfield Dist., S. C.

On the 31st January last, by R. A. London, Esq., Mr. Elijah Dismukes and Miss Margaret Ray.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"

By A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

NORFOLK, Feb. 17th, 1855.

FLOUR begins to come in much more freely, but continues in good demand, and we quote S. F. $8½; Extra $10; Family $10½ @ $11, at which price it has ruled through the week.

B. & PEAS are enquired for at 95c; White Beans are in demand at $1 40.

CORN has declined, we quote sales of white and mixed at 80c; yellow 83c.

COTTON—We have no transactions to note, and continue our quotations of last week as nominal prices.

NAVAL STORES—Business in all kinds of Naval Stores has been almost at a stand still for some weeks. We note a slight improvement in Spts. Turp. in the Northern markets in the last two or three days. In Rosins, Tar, and Crude Turp. nothing is doing.

STAVES—All kinds continue in fair demand at our last quotations. W O hhd. are most called for and readily command $50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

February 17.

TURPENTINE—Continues in good enquiry, and the price of the hard article has again advanced 5 cents. Further sales were made yesterday at 350 bbls. at $2 50 for yellow dip, and $2 75 for hard, @ 280lbs. This morning 574 bbls. have changed hands at same figures.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—In this article we note a decline of 2 cents on last quotation, with sales yesterday afternoon of 100 bbls. at 38 cents @ gal. The market this morning rules dull; buyers generally are offering 37 cents, but no sales up to the time of closing our report.

COTTON—Sale yesterday of 34 bales assorted grades at 8 5-16 cents @ lb.

HAY—220 bales Eastern make received this morning, but no sales yet made.

TIMBER—Sale to-day of one raft at $6 50 @ M., 90 days.

ROSIN—Sale yesterday of 300 bbls. common at $1 for small size bbls.

TAR—Has further advanced 5 cents, and 120 bbls. sold this morning at $1 95 @ bbl. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET,

Feb. 17th, 1855.

BACON is lower and we reduce quotations to 9 and 10 cents.

CORN—No change in price.

COTTON—Prices ¼ to ⅝ lower. The tendency is downward.

FLOUR—Some sales super at $7 75—receipts light.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—no change since our last.—Raw do. $1 10 to $2 25 per bbl.

There are but few Irish Potatoes in market—price, $4 per bbl., or $1 50 per bushel.

BEEF scarce and prices advanced. *Carolinian.*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADministrator on the estate of Robert W. Palmer, dec'd., at Feb. Term, 1855, of Chatham County Court, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them in a legal form within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE late residence of the dec'd., in Chatham County, one mile south of the gulf on Deep River, on the 8th day of March next, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., Household and Kitchen furniture, farming utensils, a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Hay, Straw, Shucks, two Waggons and gear, one Ox Cart, one Carriage and harness, one Buggy and harness, one Cotton Gin, one sett Smith's tools, and a great many other articles too tedious to enumerate; and in addition to the above seventeen likely Negroes—men, women, boys, girls and children—in said lot of negroes there is a good farm blacksmith, three young fellows good drivers. The women are good cooks, washers and ironers, and the girls are good house servants. Any persons wishing to supply themselves with good negroes will not meet with a better opportunity than the present.

Six months credit will be given the purchasers giving bond with two approved securities. Terms made more fully known on the day of sale. Given under my hand, Feb. 15, 1855. G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r.

Feb. 16, 1855. 26—3tld.

CHESAPEAKE FEMALE COLLEGE.

HAMPTON, VA.

REV. M. R. FORY, A. M., President.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS COLLEGE WILL commence on the first day of

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

CHAP. CCLXVII.—An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million three hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars

For pay of superintendents, navy constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars

That at the navy yard at San Francisco, the pay of the commander shall be three thousand five hundred dollars per annum. One civil engineer, four thousand dollars per annum, and the pay of the navy agent, who shall discharge the duties of both purser and navy agent, shall be four thousand dollars per annum

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred dollars

For surgeon's necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the marine corps, thirty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars

For repair of vessels in ordinary and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel and purchase of hemp, two million five hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms including incidental expenses, two hundred thousand dollars

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars: *Provided*, That any naval officer who may be charged with the preparation, superintendence or publication of the Nautical Almanac, shall receive no compensation for such duty beyond what he would receive while on duty at sea

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy, for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments, and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twenty-three thousand dollars

For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, five thousand nine hundred dollars

For models, drawing and copying, postage, freight and transportation, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals; for keeping grounds in order; for fuel and lights, for repairs of buildings, and for all other contingent expenses of the hydrographical office, and United States observatory, six thousand one hundred dollars

For continuing the publication of the series of wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, ten thousand dollars

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay the salary of Professor James P. Espy for the current fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars; the payment to be made in the same manner and under the like control as former appropriations for meteorological observations

For the wages of persons employed at the observatory and hydrographical office, viz: One lithographer, one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: Freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings purchased and repair of fire engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam-engines in navy-yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil and candles for navy-yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen, and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation, labor attending the delivery of stores on civil stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and store keepers, flags, awnings, and packing boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges-advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health, and quarantine expenses of the United States navy in foreign ports, seven hundred and six thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to test any improvements in steam boilers or other improvements applicable to naval purposes, ten thousand dollars

For the erection and repair of buildings, for the improvement and preservation of the grounds, and for contingencies, at the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, thirty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be expended for the workshop until a contract, with security, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, be entered into for the completion of the same at a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and herein provided for

For the purchase of Barlow's Planetarium for the use of the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, two thousand dollars

For construction, extension and completion of the following objects, and for contingent expenses at the several navy-yards, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—For quay walls connecting with dock basin; completing engine house and machinery; tools for mach nists and smiths' launching and hauling up ways; cisterns for officers' quarters; extending ship-house number four; extension of ship house and launching ship; and repairs of all kinds, sixty-three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars

Boston, Massachusetts.—For machine shop, smithery, foundry and forge shop, boiler house and chimney, new steam engine for dry dock, extension of ship-house and slip, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and six ty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars

New York, New York.—Towards foundry and boiler shop; completing saw mill; continuation of quay wall; dredging channels; lightning conductors, water pipes, iron railing on wall along Navy street; extension of ship-house and slip; saw mill machinery; launching slip; balance due city of Brooklyn for lien on account of assessments; and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars: *Provided*, That so much of the first section of the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, approved third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, as empowers and directs the Secretary of the Navy "to sell and convey to any purchaser, all that part of the navy-yard lands at Brooklyn, between the west side of Vanderbilt Avenue and the hospital grounds, containing about twenty-six and a half acres including Vanderbilt and Clinton Avenues," be, and the same is hereby repealed

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—For furnace for heating mast hoops; steam stove for boat shed; raising old steam box house; completing wharf number four; raising engine house; extension of ship-house and slip; and repairs of all kinds, thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-six dollars

Washington, District of Columbia.—For completion of saw mill; completion of ordnance building; completion of marine railway; extending boiler shop; converting old ordnance to machine shop; quay wall, removing shears, extension of ship-house and slip, filling in around foundary and laboratory, dredging channels, machinery, steam hammer and planishing machine, and repairs of all kinds, two hundred and twenty-three thousand and sixty-seven dollars

Norfolk, Virginia.—For brick saw sheds, completing store house humber fourteen, sheds and machinery for saw mill; setting up engine, boilers and machinery, culvert, continuation of quay walls, dredging channel reservoir; commencing foundry and machinery for the same, extension of ship-house and slip, gas fixtures and pipes for lighting grounds and building, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and sixty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-one dollars

Pensacola, Florida.—For continuation of permanent wharf, engine and blast pipes for smiths' and machine shop, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and forty-three thousand five hundred dollars

Navy Yard

San Francisco.—For continuing blacksmiths shop, carpenter shop, storehouse, wharf, two hundred thousand dollars

Sackett's Harbor, New York.—For raising end of ship-house and building pier; levelling and grading, and repairs of all kinds, five thousand and fifty dollars

For Magazines.

At Boston.—For filling room in number fifteen, and repairs of all kinds, one thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars

At New York.—For addition to magazine, repairs, and extension of shot-house, and repairs of all kinds, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars

At Washington.—For ordnance works, and platform for shot, ten thousand nine hundred dollars

At Norfolk.—For completing magazine at Fort Norfolk, and repairs of sheds, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars

For Hospitals.

At Boston.—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars

At New York.—For piling and fencing boundary, and repairs of all kinds, four thousand three hundred dollars

At Philadelphia.—For water-rent for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and repairs of all kinds, four thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars

At Norfolk.—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars

At Pensacola—For lightning conductors, and repairs of all kinds, four thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars

That the law approved third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, directing advertisements for materials for the navy, be, and is hereby so far modified, as to require the classes only of materials to be stated in the advertisements, and bidders to be referred to the several navy agents and chiefs of bureaux, who will furnish them with printed schedules, giving a full description of each and every article, with dates of delivery, &c

Marine Corps.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants; for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence and additional rations for five years' service of officers; for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for re-enlistments and pay for unexpired terms of previous service, two hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-four cents

That the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States marine corps, shall be entitled to, and receive the same pay and bounty for re-enlisting as are now or may hereafter be allowed to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates in the infantry of the army

For provisions for marines serving on shore, twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-five cents

For clothing, fifty-two thousand and sixty-four dollars

For fuel, forty-one thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty cents

For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorer; for accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, eight thousand dollars

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks and offices, six thousand dollars

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, cartage, and wharfage; compensation to judges-advocate; per diem for attending to courts martial and courts of enquiry; for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, advertising, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bedsacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, and carpenters' tools, expenses of a horse for messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter, for the hospital at headquarters, twenty-five thousand dollars

For the reappropriation of the following sum carried to the surplus fund, under the provisions of the tenth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes," approved thirtieth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, to be applied to the payment of all expenses incurred prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; for carrying into effect the provisions of the act providing for the prosecution of the war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions, contained in the act of the twenty-second April, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, adding a per centage to the pay of the clerks employed at the navy-yard" in Washington city, be construed so as to include the clerks and messengers in the office of the Navy Agent for said yard, and the messenger in the Commandant's office

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the grounds and appurtenances thereunto belonging, known as the Memphis Navy Yard, in Shelby county, Tennessee, be and the same is hereby ceded to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, for the use and benefit of said city, and that the Secretary of the Navy order the commandant of said Navy Yard at Memphis, to surrender to the Mayor of Memphis said property: *Provided*, That the accounting officers of the treasury, in settling the accounts of the late Navy Agent at Memphis, shall not deduct the sum of two thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-nine cents already received by him and passed to his credit on the books of the Treasury Department, from his salary as acting purser, provided for by an act making appropriations for the naval service of the country for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the two "General orders" of the Secretary of the Navy, dated August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and May twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, upon relative rank, shall have the force and effect of law

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay of the boatswain, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers of the navy, shall be as follows:

On leave, or waiting orders, per annum, six hundred dollars; shore duty, seven hundred dollars; sea service, nine hundred dollars. An addition of two per centum upon the foregoing rates for every year's sea service, and an addition upon sea pay of ten per centum when serving in ships with four hundred men, and twenty per centum, when serving in ships with nine hundred men

CHAP. CCLXIX.—An Act to carry into effect a Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth of June last, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that he has such evidence, and thereupon, from the date of such proclamation, the following articles, being the growth and produce of said provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island; to wit:

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton-wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides, furs, skins or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; butter, cheese, tallow; lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire-wood, plants, shrubs and trees; pelts; wool; fish oil; rice; broom corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grind-stones; dye-stuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags;—

Shall be introduced into the United States free of duty so long as the said treaty shall remain in force—subject, however, to be suspended in relation to the trade with Canada, on the condition mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty; And all the other provisions of the said treaty shall go into effect, and be observed on the part of the United States

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the island of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said treaty to that Province, and the Legislature thereof and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated articles shall be admitted free of duty from that province into the United States, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said Province has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained

APPROVED, August 5, 1854.

CHAP. CCLXX.—An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said Department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six

For transportation of the mails, five million two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars

For compensation to postmasters, two millions of dollars

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty-five thousand dollars

For wrapping paper, fifty-five thousand dollars

For office furniture in the post offices, eight thousand dollars

For advertising, eighty-five thousand dollars

For mail bags, fifty-five thousand dollars

For blanks, sixty five thousand dollars

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, twenty-five thousand dollars

For mail depredations and special agents, sixty thousand dollars

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, five hundred and sixty thousand dollars

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, fifty-five thousand dollars

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars

For compilation of post routes, as contained in the bill passed at the present session of Congress establishing routes, one thousand dollars

To enable the Postmaster-General to purchase the patent of the camshell padlock, should he be of opinion the public service requires it, the sum of five thousand dollars

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding two million three hundred and forty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars, to supply any deficiency that may arise in the revenues of the Post-Office Department to meet the foregoing appropriations for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the Postmaster-General be authorized and directed to continue the mail service between Charleston, Key West, and Havana, during August and September, by a competent steamer, as it is now being performed during ten months of the year; and that to enable him to do so, ten thousand dollars are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there be allowed and paid to the postmaster of Washington city, District of Columbia, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a commission of one mill per pound upon the aggregate weight of public documents printed by the Secretary of the Senate, and shall be kept, disbursed, and accounted for by him, according to law: and the said secretary shall be deemed a disbursing officer

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the bond now required by law, to be given by the Secretary of the Senate, he shall give bond to the United States, within ten days after the passage of this act, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful application and disbursement of such funds as may be drawn from the Treasury under this act, which bond shall be deposited in the Comptroller's office; and it shall be the duty of each and every Secretary of the Senate, who may hereafter be chosen, to give bond, as aforesaid, within thirty days after he enters upon the duties of his office, and before making any requisition as aforesaid

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to deposit the monies aforesaid which may come into his hands with the depositary who may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, for other disbursing officers in the city of Washington, and all payments on account of the pay and mileage of members of the Senate, and all payments of their officers and for the contingent expenses of the Senate shall be by drafts drawn by the Secretary on such depositary.

APPROVED, February 10, 1855.

CHAP. XII.—An Act to indemnify the State of Indiana for the Failure of Title to a Township of Land granted to said State on her admission into the Union in eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Whereas, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the State of Indiana has lost one out of the two townships of land granted to her for the use of a State University by act of April sixteenth, [nineteenth,] eighteen hundred and sixteen, and has become liable to refund to a private corporation the proceeds of said township heretofore appropriated to the support of the State University of Indiana: Be it therefore

In Mississippi.—From Grenada to a point on Tallahatcha River, near Dudly S Bennett's plantation. From Philadelphia to Pensacola

In Louisiana.—From Greensburg to a point intersecting the railroad from New Orleans to Jackson, Mississippi, at or near the house of Benjamin Weil

In Virginia.—From Muddy Creek, in Preston county, via Greensburg, Cranesville, Old Lang-run, and Accidence, to Addison in Maryland

In Texas.—From Johnson's Station, via Fort Worth, to Fort Belknap

In Iowa.—From Fort Madison, via West Point and Big Mound, to Keosauqua

APPROVED, August 4, 1854

CHAP. CCLXXII.—An Act to Repeal the first proviso of the fourth section of the Act entitled "An act granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States," approved September twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first proviso of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, be, and the same is hereby repealed

APPROVED, August 5, 1854.

CHAP. CCLXXIV.—An Act authorizing the payment of Balance of the Property Accounts between the United States and the State of New York, for Military Stores, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the Governor of the State of New York the sum of eleven thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and forty-five cents, that being the balance due said State, arising out of issues of military stores by said State to officers of the United States army, and to volunteers and militia in the service of the United States during the war with Great Britain, declared in eighteen hundred and twelve.

APPROVED, August 5, 1854.

CHAP. CCLXXVI.—An Act to establish a Land District in the State of Florida, to be called the District of Tampa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the land districts of Newnansville and St. Augustine in the State of Florida, lying south of the line dividing Townships nineteen and twenty, south, be, and the same is hereby created a land district, to be called the District of Tampa, the office for which shall be at Tampa

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect at the expiration of six months from the day of its passage

APPROVED, August 5, 1854

CHAP. LII.—An Act to amend the third section of the "Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That of the clerks authorized by the third section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," those of the first class shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum; those of the second class, a salary of fourteen hundred dollars per annum; those of the third class, a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per annum; and all clerks not provided for in this act, performing the same or similar duties with any one of the classes, shall receive the same compensation as is allowed to such class; and the clerks employed in the Census Bureau shall be paid, during the present fiscal year, the same as is hereby allowed to clerks of the second class

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the stamp and blank agent for the Post Office Department receive the same salary as clerks of the second class, provided for in the first section of this act; and the addition of twenty per cent. is hereby added to the pay now authorized by law to each of the messengers, packers, laborers, and watchmen of the different executive departments of the government in Washington; to the clerk, messenger and laborer in the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, doorkeeper and assistant doorkeeper at the Executive Mansion; public gardener, laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden; two additional watchmen and the police at the Capitol; watchmen employed at the President's House and Reservation number two, lamplighter, the general superintendent; the draw-keepers of the bridges across the Eastern Branch and Potomac; and that the provisions of the second section of the act of August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-two, "making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three," &c., be, and is hereby extended to such persons herein enumerated who were in employment during the fiscal year, and were excluded from the benefit of said act by the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of the salary now allowed by law to the Superintendent of the Census, and the Assistant Postmasters General, they shall each receive the same salary that is paid to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the increased compensation provided for in this act shall commence from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the necessary money to carry this act into effect is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as making an appropriation for any period beyond the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four

APPROVED, August 5, 1854

CHAP. LIV.—An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, eighty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars

For commutation of subsistence, two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars

For forage for officers' horses, nine hundred and sixty dollars

For general repairs and improvements of academic buildings, barrack, mess-rooms, officers' quarters, stables, roads, fences, parade and drill grounds, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, fuel, forage, and departments of instruction, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars

For gradual increase and expenses of library, one thousand dollars

For expenses of the Board of Visitors, three thousand dollars

For forage for artillery and calvary horses, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars

For replacing dead and worn out calvary and artillery horses, one thousand dollars

For enlarging and improving hospital of cadets, six thousand five hundred dollars

For calvary exercise hall, twenty thousand dollars

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of Master of the Sword be twelve hundred dollars per annum

APPROVED, May 10, 1854

CHAP. X.—An Act giving further time for satisfying Claims for Bounty Lands and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for satisfying claims for bounty lands for military services in the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and also the two acts approved January twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, therein and thereby revived, shall be and the same are hereby revived and continued in force for five years, to be computed from the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three

APPROVED, February 8, 1854

CHAP. XI.—An Act to Regulate the Disbursement of the Contingent Fund of the Senate, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the moneys which have been, or may hereafter be, appropriated for the compensation of members and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the Senate, shall be paid at the Treasury on requisition drawn by the Secretary of the Senate, and shall be kept, disbursed, and accounted for by him, according to law: and the said secretary shall be deemed a disbursing officer

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the bond now required by law, to be given by the Secretary of the Senate, he shall give bond to the United States, within ten days after the passage of this act, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful application and disbursement of such funds as may be drawn from the Treasury under this act, which bond shall be deposited in the Comptroller's office; and it shall be the duty of each and every Secretary of the Senate, who may hereafter be chosen, to give bond, as aforesaid, within thirty days after he enters upon the duties of his office, and before making any requisition as aforesaid

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to deposit the monies aforesaid which may come into his hands with the depositary who may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, for other disbursing officers in the city of Washington, and all payments on account of the pay and mileage of members of the Senate, and all payments of their officers and for the contingent expenses of the Senate shall be by drafts drawn by the Secretary on such depositary.

APPROVED, February 10, 1854.

CHAP. XII.—An Act to indemnify the State of Indiana for the Failure of Title to a Township of Land granted to said State on her admission into the Union in eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Whereas, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the State of Indiana has lost one out of the two townships of land granted to her for the use of a State University by act of April sixteenth, [nineteenth,] eighteen hundred and sixteen, and has become liable to refund to a private corporation the proceeds of said township heretofore appropriated to the support of the State University of Indiana: Be it therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor of the State of Indiana be authorized to select out of lands of the United States, within the said State, now subject to private entry, nineteen thousand and forty acres of land in legal subdivisions, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall, forthwith, on receipt of said certificate, issue, to the State of Indiana, patents for said lands: *Provided*, The proceeds of said lands, when sold, shall be, and forever remain, a fund for the use of the Indiana University.

APPROVED, February 23, 1854.

CHAP. XIII.—An Act to Extend the Limits of the Port of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port of New Orleans be so extended as to embrace the right bank of the Mississippi river, for the same distance up said bank as it now extends on the left bank.

CHAP. XIV.—An Act supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act to ascertain and settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following named persons, viz: Henry C. Boggs, Levi W. Hardman, Wiley Sneed, Stephen Broadhurst, Smith and Kristeen, George H. Woodman, Berthald and Lorrin, Fisher and Guildfildt, and William Clark, or either of them, or their representatives, may, within six months after the passage of this act, present their claims to the commissioners who were appointed under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; and the said commissioners are hereby empowered to hear and dispose of the same as effectually as though the said claims had been presented in due time, under the thirteenth section of the aforesaid act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons named in this act shall be limited and confined, in their claims, to purchases made of Don Salvador Vallejo, a Mexican grantee, for a part of the place known as "Entre Napa," and situate in Napa county, State of California. And the said commissioners shall be satisfied that the said persons named derived title to their respective claims previous to the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said persons named shall be entitled to no privilege not conferred on claimants under the or ginal act, but as to an extension of time in which their claims may be respectively made to the said commissioners.

APPROVED, February 23, 1854.

CHAP. XVII,—An Act for the Extension of the Pre-emption Privilege in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of the fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, as modified and made applicable to the State of California, by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, shall be further modified by extending the provisions of the third proviso in the sixth section of the aforesaid act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to settlements made prior to and within two years after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 1, 1854.

CHAP. I.—An Act concerning the District Courts of the United States in California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a district judge for the southern judicial district heretofore established in the State of California; and that the sessions of the district court at San Jose, Stockton, and Sacramento, are hereby abolished. And in case of the sickness, or other inability, of the district judge for the southern district of California to hold the terms of the district court at the places prescribed by law, or at either of them, it shall be lawful for the district judge of the northern district of California so to hold the said sessions of the district court of the southern district, or any of them. And in case the district judge for the northern judicial district of California shall, from sickness or other cause, be unable to hold the sessions of the district court for the northern district of California at the times and places appointed by law, or either of them, it shall and may be lawful for the district judge for the southern district of California to hold said sessions of the district court for the northern district of California, or any or either of them.

APPROVED, January 18, 1854.

CHAP. II.—An act to continue in force the Act entitled "An Act to ascertain and settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, be, and the same is hereby, continued in force for one year from and after the third day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the purpose of enabling the board of commissioners appointed under said act to determine the claims presented to said board under the act aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said board of commissioners may appoint one or more, not exceeding three, competent persons to act as commissioners in the taking of testimony to be used before said board, who shall receive a compensation to be fixed by said board, but not to exceed ten dollars per diem.

APPROVED, January 18, 1854.

CHAP. VII.—An Act to provide a place for the holding of the Courts of the United States in the Southern District of New York, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to provide by lease from year to year, or for a term of years, at his discretion, rooms in the city of New York for holding the courts of the United States for the southern district of New York, and for the accommodation of the judges of the said courts, and of the district attorney and marshal of the United States for the southern district of New York, and for the clerks of the circuit and district courts of said district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all orders, venires, writs, process, and recognizances in the circuit or district court of the United States for the southern district of New York, may be dated, tested, and made returnable at the United States court-room in the city of New York, and whether made returnable at the United States court-room, or at the City Hall of the city of New York, shall be in fact returnable at, and shall be returned to the court-room in the city of New York, where, at the time of such return, the court shall be actually held: and that the said circuit and district courts for the southern district of New York shall be held and trials in actions therein had, at the court rooms that may from time to time be provided for that purpose.

APPROVED, February, 2, 1854.

CHAP. VIII.—An Act granting the Franking Privilege to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and the Assistant in charge of the office of said Coast Survey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and the assistant in charge of the office of the coast survey, shall be authorized to receive and transmit, free of postage, by the mails, all letters and documents in relation to their public duties.

APPROVED, February 2, 1854.

CHAP. IX.—An Act to constitute Quincy, in the State of Illinois, a Port of Delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Quincy, in the State of Illinois, shall be, and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs to reside at said port, who shall, in addition to his own duties, perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments of surveyor prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, providing for the payment of duties on imported goods at certain ports therein mentioned, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," and the said city of Quincy and the said port of delivery be, and is hereby annexed to and made a part of the collection district of New Orleans, and all the facilities and privileges afforded by said act of Congress, of the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and hereby are extended to the said port of Quincy.

APPROVED, February 2, 1854.

CHAP. XXIV.—An Act for the Relief of the United States Troops who were Sufferers by the recent disaster to the Steamship San Francisco.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid, under the direction of the President, to each of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who, on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, embarked at New York, under orders for California, on the steamship San Francisco, and who was on board that vessel on the occasion of her recent disaster at sea, and to Lieutenant Francis Key Murray, and any other officer or seaman of the United States navy, who was on board the said steamship, under orders, a sum equal in amount to his pay and allowances for eight months.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall have died before receiving such payment, from any cause consequent upon said disaster, his widow, if one survive him, and if not, then his minor children, if any there be, shall be paid a sum equal in amount to six months pay, and allowances of the deceased. And that the widows and minor children of those officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who perished by this disaster, or who died from disease in consequence thereof, shall be allowed pensions in the same manner in all respects as if the said officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates had been killed in battle.

APPROVED, March 27, 1854.

CHAP. XXV.—An Act for the Relief of Settlers on Lands reserved for Railroad Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler on public lands which have been or may be withdrawn from market in consequence of proposed railroads, and who had settled thereon prior to such withdrawal, shall be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum to the lands settled on and cultivated by them: *Provided*, They shall prove up their rights according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and pay for the same before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the resto[illegible] of said lands to market.

APPROVED, March 27, 1854.

CHAP. XXVII.—An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to Divide the State of Arkansas into two Judicial Districts," approved March the third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon conviction of offenders in the Western Judicial District of the State of Arkansas, for offences to which, punishment by confinement in the penitentiary is annexed, it shall be lawful for the court before whom convictions have or may be had, to sentence convicts to undergo imprisonment in the Penitentiary House of the State situated in the Eastern Judicial District, in the same manner as though the Penitentiary House was situated in the Western Judicial District of the State of Arkansas; and the counties of Sevier and Sebastian in the said State, are hereby added to, and made a part of the said Western Judicial District.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person shall be convicted in the District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, of any offence committed after the passage of this act, the punishment or part of the punishment whereof is imprisonment by the laws now existing, the said punishment or part of the punishment shall be confinement and imprisonment with hard labor for the same length of time, and shall be carried into effect as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in the twenty-fifth section of an act entitled "An act to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, shall be construed to extend or apply to said Indian country any of the laws enacted for the District of Columbia, and that nothing contained in the twentieth section of the said act, which provides